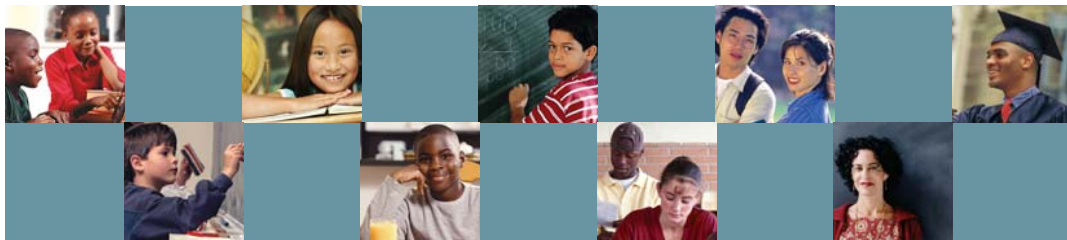


the condition of education 2006



INDICATOR 9

Past and Projected Undergraduate Enrollments

The indicator and corresponding tables are taken directly from *The Condition of Education 2006*. Therefore, the page numbers may not be sequential.

Additional information about the survey data and supplementary notes can be found in the full report. For a copy of *The Condition of Education 2006*, visit the NCES website (<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.sap?pubid=2006071>) or contact ED PUBs at 1-877-4ED-PUBS.

Suggested Citation:

U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. (2006). *The Condition of Education 2006*, NCES 2006-071, Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Undergraduate Education

Past and Projected Undergraduate Enrollments

Women's enrollment has increased at a faster rate than men's since 1970, and this trend is expected to continue through 2015.

Total undergraduate enrollment in degree-granting postsecondary institutions has generally increased over the past three and a half decades. Enrollments are projected to continue increasing through 2015, albeit at a slower rate than in the past 10 years. These increases have been accompanied by changes in the proportions of students who are female, students who attend full time, and students who attend 4-year institutions (see supplemental table 9-1). The number of students enrolled part time and full time, the number of students at 2- and 4-year institutions, and the number of male and female undergraduates are all projected to reach a new high each year from 2006 through 2015.

Since 1970, women's undergraduate enrollment has increased more than twice as fast as men's and surpassed men's enrollment in 1978. From 2006 to 2015, both men's and women's undergraduate enrollments are projected to increase, but at a slower rate than in the past 10 years. Women's undergraduate enrollment is projected to continue growing faster than men's enrollment.

Undergraduate students are more likely to be enrolled full time than part time, a pattern that is expected to continue in the future. In the 1970s, part-time undergraduate enrollment increased more than twice as fast as full-time undergraduate enrollment. During the 1980s, growth slowed for both groups, while in the past 10 years full-time enrollment has grown four times as fast as part-time enrollment. Full-time undergraduate enrollment is expected to continue growing more rapidly than part-time enrollment through 2015.

Over the past 35 years, undergraduate enrollment has been larger in 4-year institutions than in 2-year institutions. After rapid expansion in the 1970s, the enrollment growth rate in 2-year institutions slowed in the 1980s and 1990s, before increasing in the past 6 years. Aside from a slowdown in the early 1990s, enrollment has grown fairly steadily at 4-year institutions since 1970. Through 2015, the growth in enrollment at 4-year institutions is expected to be greater than at 2-year institutions.

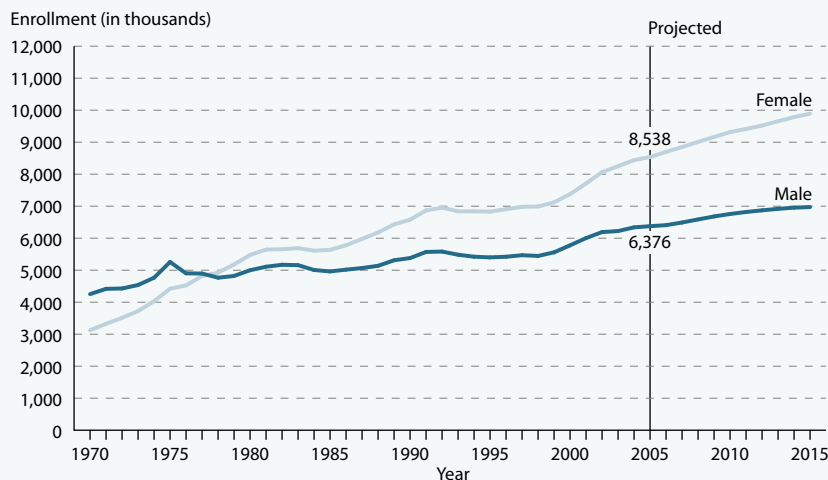
NOTE: Projections are based on data through 2004 and middle alternative assumptions concerning the economy. For more information, see NCES 2006-084. Data for 1999 were imputed using alternative procedures. For more information, see NCES 2001-083, appendix E. See *supplemental note 3* for more information on the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). See *supplemental note 9* for more information about the classification of postsecondary education institutions.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). (forthcoming). *Digest of Education Statistics, 2005* (NCES 2006-030), tables 176 and 189 and Hussar, W. (forthcoming). *Projections of Education Statistics to 2015* (NCES 2006-084), table 19. Data from U.S. Department of Education, NCES, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys, 1970–1985, and 1986–2005 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, "Fall Enrollment Survey" (IPEDS-EF:86–99) and Spring 2001 through Spring 2005.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:
Supplemental Notes 3, 9
Supplemental Table 9-1



UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT: Total undergraduate enrollment in degree-granting 2- and 4-year postsecondary institutions, by sex, with projections: Fall 1970–2015



Past and Projected Undergraduate Enrollments

Table 9-1. Total undergraduate enrollment in degree-granting 2- and 4-year postsecondary institutions, by sex, attendance status, and type of institution, with projections: Fall 1970–2015

Year	Total	[In thousands]					
		Sex		Attendance status		Type of institution	
		Male	Female	Full-time	Part-time	4-year	2-year
1970	7,376	4,254	3,122	5,280	2,096	5,057	2,319
1971	7,743	4,418	3,325	5,512	2,231	5,164	2,579
1972	7,941	4,429	3,512	5,488	2,453	5,185	2,756
1973	8,261	4,538	3,723	5,580	2,681	5,249	3,012
1974	8,798	4,765	4,033	5,726	3,072	5,394	3,404
1975	9,679	5,257	4,422	6,169	3,510	5,709	3,970
1976	9,429	4,902	4,527	6,030	3,399	5,546	3,883
1977	9,717	4,897	4,820	6,094	3,623	5,674	4,043
1978	9,691	4,766	4,925	5,967	3,724	5,663	4,028
1979	9,998	4,821	5,178	6,080	3,919	5,781	4,217
1980	10,475	5,000	5,475	6,362	4,113	5,948	4,526
1981	10,755	5,109	5,646	6,449	4,306	6,039	4,716
1982	10,825	5,170	5,655	6,484	4,341	6,053	4,772
1983	10,846	5,158	5,688	6,514	4,332	6,123	4,723
1984	10,618	5,007	5,611	6,348	4,270	6,087	4,531
1985	10,597	4,962	5,635	6,320	4,277	6,066	4,531
1986	10,798	5,018	5,780	6,352	4,446	6,118	4,680
1987	11,046	5,068	5,978	6,463	4,584	6,270	4,776
1988	11,317	5,138	6,179	6,642	4,674	6,441	4,875
1989	11,743	5,311	6,432	6,841	4,902	6,592	5,151
1990	11,959	5,380	6,579	6,976	4,983	6,719	5,240
1991	12,439	5,571	6,868	7,221	5,218	6,787	5,652
1992	12,538	5,583	6,955	7,244	5,293	6,815	5,722
1993	12,324	5,484	6,840	7,179	5,144	6,758	5,566
1994	12,263	5,422	6,840	7,169	5,094	6,733	5,530
1995	12,232	5,401	6,831	7,145	5,086	6,739	5,493
1996	12,327	5,421	6,906	7,299	5,028	6,764	5,563
1997	12,451	5,469	6,982	7,419	5,032	6,845	5,606
1998	12,437	5,446	6,991	7,539	4,898	6,948	5,489
1999	12,681	5,559	7,122	7,735	4,946	7,089	5,593
2000	13,155	5,778	7,377	7,923	5,232	7,207	5,948
2001	13,716	6,004	7,711	8,328	5,388	7,465	6,251
2002	14,257	6,192	8,065	8,734	5,523	7,728	6,529
2003	14,474	6,224	8,250	9,035	5,439	7,981	6,493
2004	14,781	6,340	8,441	9,284	5,496	8,235	6,546
Projected¹							
2005	14,914	6,376	8,538	9,401	5,513	8,308	6,606
2006	15,105	6,408	8,697	9,569	5,536	8,435	6,671
2007	15,340	6,491	8,849	9,765	5,575	8,583	6,756
2008	15,595	6,587	9,009	9,980	5,616	8,747	6,848
2009	15,845	6,680	9,165	10,183	5,662	8,909	6,936
2010	16,073	6,757	9,316	10,370	5,702	9,063	7,010
2011	16,233	6,820	9,413	10,474	5,759	9,157	7,076
2012	16,392	6,871	9,521	10,572	5,820	9,243	7,149
2013	16,571	6,918	9,654	10,682	5,890	9,336	7,236
2014	16,740	6,955	9,785	10,781	5,959	9,417	7,323
2015	16,865	6,973	9,892	10,851	6,014	9,473	7,392

¹ Projections are based on data through 2004 and middle alternative assumptions concerning the economy. See NCES 2006-084 for more information on projections.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Data for 1999 were imputed using alternative procedures. See NCES 2001-083, appendix E for more information. See *supplemental note 3* for more information on the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS). See *supplemental note 9* for more information about the classification of postsecondary education institutions.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). (forthcoming). *Digest of Education Statistics, 2005* (NCES 2006-030), tables 175, 176, and 189 and Hussar, W. (forthcoming). *Projections of Education Statistics to 2015* (NCES 2006-084), tables 16, 18, and 19. Data from U.S. Department of Education, NCES, Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys, 1970–1985, and 1986–2005 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, "Fall Enrollment Survey" (IPEDS-EF:86–99) and Spring 2001 through Spring 2005.